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Cards, Shop and Hand Bills, Blanks, &c. &c.,
Neatly executed at short notice.

MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

Sheep from Vermont.

We are pleased to see the care and attention
which some of our flockmasters give to their sheep,
notwithstanding the obstacles, both physical and
otherwise, which are continually arising in the way
of improvement and profit. We took pains, the
other day, to pay our respects to some young Ver-
monters, from the flock of Mr. Jewett and others,
of Weybridge and vicinity. (Vt.) A company was
formed last Spring, consisting of Messrs. E. Wood
and N. Foster of Winthrop, Moses Taber of Vas-
salboro', and Geo. Williamson of Pittston, all careful
and experienced woolgrowers in Kennebec, for the
purpose of obtaining some of the stock of the
famous Pauline buck, "Fortune," which is owned by
Mr. Jewett, and which is represented to be a full
blood Pauline Merino, weighing 140 lbs., and shear-
ing, at his third fleece, thirteen and a quarter pounds.
There is no mistake about them in point of form
and good qualities of the fleece, and there cannot
be a doubt that the flocks of those farmers who
have thus been at the trouble and expense to obtain
so good a strain of blood for crossing with them,
will ere long receive a decided improvement in
health, form and staple. They have a few bucks
and ewes to dispose of, and we think those who
wish to avoid breeding in and in too much, would
do well to obtain some of them. The Vermonters,
or many of them, have pursued the business of
woolgrowing much more systematically than it has
been done (with few exceptions) in Maine. The
consequence is, better flocks. We go too much
by impulse. Looking for present profit, rather than
permanent profit, the sheep interest rises and falls
like fancy stocks in the markets. On this principle
there can be nothing like improvement, or even a
desire of improvement, among our flockmasters.

To-day wool is brisk, and prospects are bright
for the future, and all hands rush for an increase of
their flocks. Any thing and every thing is bought
and turned in helter-skelter, to improve or degener-
ate, as the case may be.

To-morrow there is a flurry in the political world
—wool falls, and away go the flocks. Full as much
anxiety is manifested to get rid of them as there
was to obtain them. How is it possible for a sheep
to improve? Were it not for a very few and con-
siderable flockmasters in our State, the sheep of
Maine would all go back again to the old Mutton
or Argali stock, such as it was before they were
domesticated. We hope there will be more com-
mon sense manifested by our farmers in future, and
that a more uniform and consistent course will be
pursued in regard to rearing and improving our
sheep.

Cause of "Fire Blight" in Trees.

We have perused an address delivered before the
Indiana Horticultural Society, by Rev. H. W.
Beecher, on the above-mentioned disease. It was
published in the Western Cultivator and other agri-
cultural and horticultural papers. Mr. Beecher has
paid much attention to the subject, and brings for-
ward some new ideas in regard to it. It has gener-
ally been supposed that the cause of this disease,
which has destroyed so many pear trees, especially
in New England, was a very minute insect, called
the *Scolytus Pyri*; but Mr. Beecher does not allow
this to be the sole cause—indeed, he says it is the
cause only of a disease which results from girdling
the trees as the insect in question does. The true
cause of the fire blight he attributes to the effect of
suddenly freezing or chilling the sap, late in the
fall, while the branches or twigs are growing thrif-
tily. This checks the circulation of the sap. It be-
comes viscid, and in the spring and early part of
summer it begins to ooze out of the bark, and as
the downward current commences, it descends and
causes a gradual decay of the tree until death
spreads over the whole.

We copy the following paragraphs from the
Western Cultivator, which will give his views in
regard to the mode by which freezing affects the
tree and produces death.

The effect of freezing and thawing upon the tis-
sues and sap vessels is better known. Congelation
is accompanied with expansion; the tender vessels
are either burst or lacerated; the excitability of the
parts is impaired, or destroyed; the air is expelled
from the interstices, and forced into the passages
for fluids; and lastly, the tubes for the con-
veyance of fluids are obstructed by a thickening
of their sides. The fruit trees in the fall of 1843,
were, then, brought into a morbid state—the sap
thickened and diseased; the passages lacerated,
obstructed, and probably, in many instances, burst.
The sap, elaborated, and now passing down in an
injured state, would descend slowly, by reason of
its insipidity, the torpidity of the parts, and the
injured condition of the vessels. The grosser parts
naturally the most sluggish, would tend to lodge
and gradually collect at the junction of fruit spurs,
the forks of branches, or wherever the condition of
the sap vessels favored a lodgment. In some cases
the passages are wholly obstructed; in others, only
in part.

At length, the spring approaches. In early spring,
the cultivator will find in those trees which have
been long developed blight, that the knife is followed
by an untimely sap, and that the liber of a green-
ish yellow color. These will be the first signs, and
the practiced eye may detect them long before a
leaf is put forth.

When the season is advanced sufficiently to ex-
cite the tree to action, the sap will, as usual, ascend
by the albumen, which has, probably been but lit-
tle injured; the leaf puts out, and no outward sign
of disease appears; nor will it appear until the leaf
prepares the downward current. May, June and
July, are the months when the growth is most rapid,
and when the tree requires the most elaborated sap;
and in these months, the blight is fully developed.
When the descending fluid reaches the point where,
in the previous fall, a total obstruction had taken

*Lindley's Horticulture, 81, 82.



A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIII.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1845.

NO. 2.

ORIGINAL.

Energy in Agriculture needed.

Mr. HOLMES:—It has been said that those who
make two blades of grass grow where only one
grew before, are the real benefactors of mankind.
It is the part of wisdom to give a vigorous support
to all the great branches of national industry.—
Formerly it has been supposed that commerce and
manufactures were superior to agriculture in point
of utility, but latterly these opinions seem to be
wearing away. If it be a fact that the grass crops
of Great Britain alone are worth more than her
entire commerce, this is proof positive of the im-
portance of agriculture to a nation. England
indeed has become celebrated for her skill in agri-
culture, but it is believed that her agricultural
products may still be doubled, if not trebled, in
amount. It has been asserted, moreover, that Eng-
land is only about thirty years in advance of our
country in agricultural improvement. Now it
would seem that we might avail ourselves of the
advantages of English skill and English experience
in less time than thirty years from the present day.
It may require a considerable length of time before
a high state of agricultural improvement shall be
universally spread throughout the entire extent of
our country; but the time is not far distant, if we
are true to ourselves, when we shall be treading in
the footsteps of the English: nay, it is not extraor-
dinary to predict that we shall outstrip British skill
and British skill.

Our country possesses several advantages over
the English. In England the property is very un-
equally divided: her national debt may not always
prove a national blessing; extravagance and high
salaries are not blessings to her people; but lastly,
the vast extent of our Republic, when compared
with Great Britain, and the diversity of our soil,
climate and products are advantages. When rail-
roads shall be extended all over our Republic, from
Maine to Florida, and to Texas if you please, and
to the mighty West, our domestic trade will be
in amount greater than all the commerce of Great
Britain, internal and foreign. It will be said
that Great Britain possesses extensive colonies in
the various parts of the globe—but all these appen-
dages are not like one vast, continuous Empire.

The present age is certainly one of improvement.
Science and public improvements of every kind are
now making rapid advances in almost every nation
in the civilized world. Among the subjects which
of late have engrossed the attention of the most
enlightened nations, agriculture is not the least—
and can it be possible that our country will be
behind any nation upon earth, either in agricultural
spirit or in agricultural improvement?

But suppose that a few wealthy, spirited in-
dividuals, in different parts of our country, may
employ all their energies with a view to make im-
provements in husbandry—and a prejudice exists in
the minds of the great body of our farmers against
those improvements, what is to be done? If we
have but a few spirited farmers in our country, and
the great body of the people cannot be aroused
to action, we cannot accomplish high or noble pur-
poses. May we not anticipate that a better state
of things will ere long take place, and that a gen-
eral agricultural spirit will prevail? A good work
has already commenced, and if our people are as
excitable upon the subject of agriculture as upon
some other subjects, we may look forward to the
future with buoyant hope.

Several good qualities, we say, are necessary
in order to make a good farmer—industry, intel-
ligence, practical skill, and lastly, an abundance of
capital. Very few farmers, you say, have an abun-
dant capital, and then what is to be done? We
are not disposed to attempt to disprove the impor-
tance of capital in carrying forward industry, but
we believe that a farmer of moderate capital may be
completely successful if he possess the other requisites.

It has been predicted that our country will be
the "hottest empire of time." We certainly pos-
sess all the elements or materials necessary in order
to make a happy, a great and a mighty nation.
We have often alluded to the subject of the political
advantages of a properly conducted agriculture. It
has been aptly said that "agriculture is the mother
of wealth and the guardian of liberty." Now we
opine that agriculture cannot be the guardian of
liberty to the laboring poor of Great Britain or the
serfs of Russia.

Was Washington right in supposing that our
country would run the same course which has hith-
erto marked the destiny of nations? How then shall
we avert such a calamity? We may be told that we
must give the people education—but knowledge
only makes bad men worse. The people must have
virtue as well as intelligence, and where indeed do
we find republican virtue? where but in the field of
the farmer? Let us press agriculture forward.

Rumford, Jan. 1845.

J. E. ROLFE.

Number of Animals annually slaughtered in the
City of New York, and principally consumed by its
inhabitants.—According to a committee of three
butchers, there are 50,000 heaves, average weight
650 lbs. each, making 32,500,000 lbs.; 150,000
sheep and lambs, weight about 11,000,000 lbs.;
200,000 swine, weight 150 lbs. each, making 30,
000,000 lbs.; calves were widely estimated at from
10,000 to 25,000. We do not see any account of
fish and poultry, of both of which there is a great
consumption. [Am. Agriculturist.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This will take place in
Albany about the middle of this month, and continue
several days. It will be a most interesting and
important meeting, and we hope it will be well at-
tended by all the friends of agriculture who can
possibly make it convenient to do so. We under-
stand that the hospitality of the citizens will be ex-
tended to all strangers who visit Albany for the oc-
casion, and everything be done to make their stay
agreeable. [American Agriculturist.]
For the particulars see Maine Farmer, Nov. 28.

From the Dollar Newspaper.

Time.

BY "T. F. D."

Thou art great,
Old Father Time; thou hast the weight
Of many thousand years upon thy back,
And still thou goest on the same old track,
And still the same old gait.

Thou art a king,
Old Father Time; thy limit is the ring
Which doth surround the universe;
But what there is beyond
I cannot now rehearse.
In this uneven rhyme,
And so we'll pass that verse
Until some other time.

Thou governest the brute,
Art every thing that grows,
And every thing that is at all material;
Yet every mortal knows
There is one thing, the soul ethereal,
Which thou canst never harm,
Thy power can never reach;
And strong as is thine arm,
Thou art permitted but awhile
Our minds to teach.

And now, old Father Time, a boon I crave:
That just so large a share of time thou 'lt give
To me as I can well dispose;
That I upon this earth may live
Until my humble talents I no more improve;
And when I pass the portal
Which separates the body from the spirit,
Tell me, thou ancient mortal,
Shall I the memory of this life inherit?

And now, old Father Time, good-by!
I would not stand thee off;
If thou wilt greatly deal with me, then I
Will always love the well, the ancient friend;
And when, at last, thou goest from me,
Oh! may I die in peace with thee;
For know, old friend, that even thou must die,
And thy great power become as but a speck—
Thyself as but an atom in the wreck
Of vast eternity.
Morrison, Illinois, Dec. 1844.

From the Bangor Courier.

Penobscot County Agricultural Society.

Report on Working Oxen and Steers.

The Standing Committee of the P. A. Society on
Stock recommend the following premiums on work-
ing Oxen and Steers.
To Caleb Blake of Brewer for his team of eight
yoke, \$8.00
To Levi P. Burrill of Newport, the first premium
on working Oxen, \$4.00
To George W. Chamberlain of Carmel, the 2d pre-
mium, \$3.00
For the yoke that will draw the most in proportion
to their size to Nathaniel Harlow of the City of
Bangor, \$4.00
To Samuel Fuller the 2d premium of \$3.00
To Nathl. Burrill of Newport, the first premium on
3 year old Steers, \$4.00
To Nathl. Burrill of Newport, the first premium on
2 year old Steers, \$5.00
To Levi P. Burrill of Newport, the second premium
of \$2.00
To Caleb Blake of Brewer the 2d premium on
yearling Steers, \$1.00
As the last named found no competitors and were
not extra in their valuable points the Committee
did not judge them to be entitled to more than a
2d premium.

Mr. Blake entered one yoke of working Oxen
taken from his team of eight yoke, which the Com-
mittee were of opinion could not be received, as
it would interfere with the rights of the owners of
other oxen entered; also deprive Mr. Blake of the
premium of \$8.00 for the best team of working Ox-
en not less than 8 yoke.
The Committee regret that they have the same
complaint to make as last year, with regard to the
interference of the multitude in the trials of the
working Oxen, and the duties of the Committee.—
An efficient police was last year recommended, but
as this appears to be inadequate to remedy the evil,
the Committee would further suggest that as our
fall trainings are discontinued, the citizen soldiers
be solicited to muster on this occasion, as they have
done their country some service, preserving order at
our Agricultural festivals. As the funds of our Society
are rather low, it is to be hoped, that from motives
of patriotism and as a means of "keeping their hand
in" that this invitation will be accepted without ex-
tending the usual stipend of 50 cents, more espe-
cially when it is considered that they will have the
benefit of an exercise admirably adapted to qualify
them to meet the exigencies of actual service.

If the driver of the Miller Stage (so called) will
allow us to whisper a word in his ear through the
medium of our report (for he was not disposed to
hearken to any suggestion upon the ground) we
would advise him to be a little more cautious in fu-
ture how he starts his cattle up too suddenly to their
bows with a slack chain attached to a Drag load of
something like 5000 pounds. It is well known that
Stags are hard customers, too hard for Oxen, espe-
cially the pair in question. But the shock was too
great even for them, as on a number of trials to
start the Drag, they came well nigh being knocked
off their pins, had they been started up by their
bows easy, placed right, and taken rather a lifting
pull, with their chain about three points quartering,
the Drag would have offered much less resistance
to their powers.

HENRY BUTMAN,
NATHL. BURRILL, } Committee.
JNO. DUNNING.

Report on Bulls and Bull Calves.

The Committee of the P. A. Society on Bulls and
Bull Calves, have attended to their duty, and re-
port—

1st premium they award to Geo. W. Chamberlain,
as they consider his a first rate Bull and deficient
only in a few points, if any.
2nd premium to Oren Fuller of Lagrange.

The yearling Bull presented by Mr. Keniston we
do not think worthy of the 1st premium, we there-
fore award him the 2d premium.

There were two Bull Calves present, and we
award the first premium to Nathaniel Burrill.
2nd premium to Geo. W. Chamberlain.

We sincerely regret that the Committee are
obliged to be under such restrictions in awarding
premiums. We find upon the ground a Bull far
superior to any other offered, yet as no one animal
can receive a premium a second time, we are obliged
to pass him by in silence, wherein your Commit-
tee think that as the qualities of an animal are
known, generally, by the opinion of the Committee,
and their false spread abroad by publication, the
best should be driven from the lists by fair com-
petition. Respectfully submitted.

ORA OAKMAN,
OLAMOR DUNNING, } Sub Com.
NATHAN FISK.

Mechanic Arts, &c.

New Mill Dog.

We have examined a new breed of mill dogs.—
Every one knows the old mode of holding logs in a
mill while they are being sawed, and what a thrash-
ing and pounding and prying there is, when a heavy
log is on, every time you wish to set it for a new
cut. But the new one will do it "just as easy." All
you have to do is to lift up a brake and let it down
again, and it is all done as true as a "jigger's eye."
No knocking and smiting with the end of the bar—
no noise or fuss. Any boy big enough to swing a
batstick can do it. If you want one for your mill,
I. G. Johnson, just across the river, will make you
a neat one. If you have a saw-mill, be sure and
get a set, before you maul your old cant-dogs all up
by battering them a hundred times a day.

The Improved Nautilus or Safety Girdle.

This is an important article to travelers. The
opinion of those who have tested its qualities, to-
gether with an examination of its construction and
mode of operation, induces a belief that, in prac-
tice, it will fully sustain all that is claimed for it.—
The Nautilus is a foreign invention, and has ob-
tained a high reputation in Europe, having been
adopted in the English and French marines, by or-
der of their respective governments. In the hands
of our ingenious countrymen its mode of construc-
tion has been materially changed and improved. It
is secured by Letters Patent, both for the original
invention and the improvements. It is inflated by
the single act of putting it around the chest, and
when secured there, the wearer cannot immerse his
head in the water, consequently drowning is impos-
sible. Its superiority over the ordinary air bag,
consists, first, in its being inflated in a moment of
time without the aid of the breath. Secondly, when
inflated, the water proof covering is distended by
an ingenious apparatus within, and permanently re-
mains so whilst around the chest, or otherwise elon-
gated. Being thus distended, and unable to col-
lapse from external pressure, the air within has no
tendency to escape, consequently, if perforated with
numerous small holes, it retains its buoyancy for a
long time.

Thirdly, the compact form to which it may be re-
duced when not in use.

In view of the immense destruction of human
life on our inland seas, rivers, and Atlantic coast,
it ranks as an indispensable article for the carpet-bag,
or overcoat pocket of the traveler.

In all kinds of boat service, in stress of weather,
landing through surf upon the beach, &c., the Nautilus
cannot fail to be essentially serviceable. Two
dozen of them extended around a long boat or
launch, converts them into perfect life boats, which
can neither capsize or sink. This can be accom-
plished with but little preparatory arrangement for
making them secure. The recent loss of the ship
Alabama, and the rescue of the passengers and crew
by almost a miracle, would have illustrated the
use of the Nautilus, in converting a launch into a
life boat.

The revenue service, in our harbors, and along
our coast, should undoubtedly be supplied with them.
The Nautilus may be examined at Leary & Co's,
No. 5, Astor House; S. C. Smith & Sons, 79, John
street; or at the Factory, 83, Anthony street, N. Y.
[New York Farmer and Mechanic.]

LOWELL.—We are indebted to a friend for the
statistics of Lowell manufactures, from which we
learn that the whole amount of capital invested in
manufactures in that place is over \$11,000,000.
Bales cotton used per annum, 62,040
Pounds of wool, 1,000,000
Tons of anthracite coal, 12,500
Gallons of oil, 67,849
Spindles, 201,075
Yards of cloth made per week, 1,425,800
The amount of wool, 1,000,000 lbs. consumed in
the Lowell factories, is, it is alleged, in a sheep,
would require for its production more than 330,000
sheep. The same wool factories consume in the
same period 3,000,000 teazels, another agricultural
production, which yields a handsome profit to the
producer.

THE LARGEST POWER LOOM SHED IN THE
WORLD, Messrs Aldworth & Son, cotton-spinners,
of this town, have now nearly completed their most
extraordinary power loom shed. The building cov-
ers one and three-eighths of an acre of ground, and
will hold 1,650 pairs of looms, which will require
825 hands to superintend them, and 75 horse power
to drive them. The shafting connected with this
monstrous shed is now finished; its length is 6,500
feet. When the whole of the looms are in motion,
they will employ 28,000 feet of strapping. There
are 3,000 feet of gas piping, and 825 lights will
be required. The roof contains 340 windows, or sky
lights, and is supported by 335 pillars. When the
whole of the looms are in motion, they will turn off
fifty yards of cloth per minute! [Preston Chronicle.]

INTERESTING TO COMPASS MANUFACTURERS.—
We learn through the London Mechanic Magazine,
that Dr. Scoresby found it impossible, by the
ordinary processes, to communicate the full charge
of magnetic influence to the steel bars in compasses,
or such as were best suited for retaining it,
and therefore best for the manufacture of com-
passes. That the Dr. was led by the theoretic views
he holds, to try the effect of interposing thin bars
of soft iron between the charging poles of the mag-
net, and the steel bar to be magnetized; this he
found to be effectual. He also exhibited several
experiments, whereby, with the old process, the
magnetism imparted to the steel bars was very tri-
vial, but by the adoption of the new process, a re-
markably strong charge was communicated by one
single stroke of the balls of the magnet over the
bar.

HONING RAZORS.—We notice that soap and
water has been highly recommended (in place of oil)
to be used upon hones in setting razors and other
steel instruments. It is some years back that the
trials of it were first made in England, but from the
certificates given of its superior cleanliness and effi-
ciency, it would seem desirable that it should be
generally adopted.

WELDING IRON TUBES.—Mr. J. ROOSE, of Strat-
fordshire, England, has recently obtained a patent
for an invention which relates to improvements in
welding the points or seams of wrought iron tubes,
when made by external pressure, by passing the
iron, in a state fit for welding, between dies or
through holes.

KALOSMINE PAPER HANGINGS.—This is an inven-
tion that we are persuaded will rise to great impor-
tance, and which is well deserving of the favorable
attention of the public. It consists in conglutinating
the size with which the colors of paper hangings are
mixed, by the aid of a solution of alum, by which
means it is made insoluble, and the surface of the
paper may then be washed with as little damage as
if it were covered with oil.—[London Magazine of
Science.]

VIGNOLE'S CARPET TAPESTRY.—ANOTHER AP-
PLICATION OF INDIA RUBBER.—This tapestry is
made on the principle of the ancient Mosaic, and
without either painting or coloring, all the effect is
produced by worsted thread, about one eighth of an
inch long; standing vertically one end is seen, the
other is concealed by India rubber to a cloth. The
Lond. Mag. of Science remarks that the facility
of reproduction, this fabric is likely to come into
general use for cards, rugs, curtains, tables, and
chair covers, &c.

MANNA—IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—It has
been shown by one of the members of the Parisian
Pharmaceutical Society that starch sugar has been
employed for the preparation of a spurious manna,
having some physical resemblance to the fragments
of genuine manna in taste.

Who Grows the Finest Wool?

We should like to know that? Friend Hill, Editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, says the man lives in New Hampshire and feeds his flocks, not exactly on the "Grampian Hills," but some full as large and as fertile, called Kennebec, but he don't give us his name. We mean to have some specimens of the wool of his flocks though, name or no name. Who raises the finest wool in Maine? That's more than we know, but as fine as any that we have seen is grown by Mr. Jesse Wadsworth, a thrifty old farmer, who lives on Moose Hill in East Livermore, Kennebec county. He keeps a small flock of Saxons, and a flock of mixed Saxon and Merinoes. We made a flying call upon him the other day, and took a peep at his flock. He is not a man who pampers his flocks and herds, as the manner of some is, but he nevertheless gives them enough of good substantial food. He has some good grade Durhams—both to keep and to sell. One of his Bulls took a premium at the last Kennebec County Cattle Show, and he says he'll sell him for fifty dollars.—His price for Saxons is five dollars per head.

We should like to receive specimens of fine wool from different flocks in the State. Why couldn't we get up quite a woolen museum. If you send us a specimen of the fleece from your favorite sheep or lambs, take one lock from the fore quarter about midway of the shoulder, and one from the hind quarter; wrap it up in such a manner that it shall not be soiled nor stretched. We will put it in a glass case and keep it for the inspection of the curious in such matters.

A friend at our elbow says Mr. Gleason, of Farmington, has the finest wool.

How THE PEOPLE RULE. The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman knows a thing or two about politics. He's been there and seen it all. When a ruler is to be made in the shape of a President, Governor or Representative, he says the way is this: "Notice is given that a caucus is to be held on a certain day in a shire town, and all the little towns are invited to send delegates to the central caucus. Then sub-caucuses are held to appoint delegates; half a dozen chaps assemble and choose one of their number to attend at the shire town; he carries with him a certificate, from the presiding officer, of his election as a delegate, and he is received and acts. A nomination thus made is binding on the party, and we betide the politician who dares disobey." "Them's um," friend Buckminster, and him's up and dressed first, carries the day, and that's the way the people rule.

REPORTS OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. We may as well acknowledge our indebtedness to the Thrice-Weekly Age, for what we publish in regard to Legislative proceedings. The enterprising publisher has incurred great expense in order to give the public early information of what the Legislature is doing. We hope that he will obtain subscribers enough to indemnify him for all his trouble and expense, but we doubt if he does. Now, it is not right for one man to lose money for your benefit. So, Mr. Democrat, we invite you to walk up and subscribe; and you, Mr. Whig, are in duty bound to watch your opponents, so we invite you to walk up and subscribe; and you, Mr. Liberty man, are in duty bound to watch both the others, so we invite you to sign your name to friend Johnson's list. By this means he may be made whole.

NEW YORK FARMER AND MECHANIC.—This publication, heretofore published every fortnight, by Fleet & Starr, New York, in an octavo form, has been changed to a weekly folio paper. A monthly is to be published containing all the valuable practical matter of the weekly paper.

This paper is rendered more valuable by being the organ of the American Institute and New York Farmers' Club, whose weekly conversations are fully reported in it, and afford a fund of practical information. We have long been conversant with Mr. Fleet's writings as Editor of an Agricultural paper, and can testify to his zeal and good sense in that vocation. We shall be often indebted to the Farmer and Mechanic, for much valuable information.

A FORTY MILE GUN. Colt, the inventor of the sub-marine battery, has been experimenting still further with his battery, and proved that he can blow up any craft, from a 74 to a cockle boat, "sky high," at the distance of forty miles, "just as easy" as he can ten rods. He offers to fortify all the harbors in this way, at a comparative small cost to "Uncle Sam." If he should do it, our enemies, as they come along, must look out for that Colt.

AMERICAN TRAVELLER. This valuable paper has gone into new hands. It is published in Boston, both weekly and semi-weekly, by E. A. Upson & Co., and edited by Ferdinand Andrews. The first number of the new volume has just been received. The editor states in his "inaugural," that the Traveller has been long known as a neutral paper, never having been in any sense a partisan sheet. In this respect, it will accord with the taste and feelings of the present editor, as well as with the demand of the times, to make no change.

ALBANY CULTIVATOR. This sterling old friend of the plough comes out in a new dress, and is brimful of usefulness. We should like to show it to some of our farmers who have not yet seen it—call and take a peep at it.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is another first rate Agricultural Journal, not so old in years as the Cultivator, but equal in wisdom and practical agriculture. Friend Allen, the editor, is indefatigable in his exertions to make his magazine a standard work.

GENESEE FARMER has also put on a new dress, and has changed hands. B. F. Smith & Co. are proprietors. It is a monthly, and takes high rank among farming periodicals.

CROWDED OUT. Much miscellaneous matter has been crowded out from our columns to-day, on account of publishing the Governor's Message and the proceedings of the Legislature. We want to keep you all up with the times, and we therefore trust you will excuse the omission of the "sundries" and stories alluded to.

PIGIANA. Mr. Ephraim Wood of Winthrop, recently slaughtered a hog, eight months and fifteen days old, which weighed 357 pounds. This is gaining one pound and four-tenths, or nearly a pound and a half each day from the time of its birth to that of its death. An industrious pig that.

WHITE OWL.—One of these rare birds was shot in Vassalboro', a week since, by Mr. Randall of this town. His owlship was near the house, looking into the poultry yard for a Christmas dinner, when he was taken. His body and legs were covered with an abundance of down and feathers for the cold weather, and were white as the snow which he beat. His legs and claws looked as if they belonged to the firm of "Catchem & Holdem." His wings when extended measured five feet and two inches from their two extremes.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at Exeter Mills, Penobscot County, and David N. Buffum, Esq. appointed Post Master.

Late and Important from Mexico!

ARRIVAL OF MR. CUSHING. The barque Eugenia, Captain Bischo, arrived at New York yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, from whence she sailed on the 11th ult., with Mr. Cushing as a passenger. Captain Bischo reports that the principal towns throughout the Republic have joined the insurrection against Santa Anna, which resulted in a successful and bloodless revolution. Santa Anna was at Queretaro, with a small force of faithful adherents; but most of the troops had gone over to the party of Paredes. His prospects are very forlorn: his existence is looked upon as dangerous to the liberty of Mexico. Mr. Cushing is looking well, and has not had an hour's illness since he left the United States. He had his papers stolen while in Mexico, saving only his official documents, which he happened to have about his person. The revolution, says Mr. Cushing, was rapidly approaching a decisive crisis, and the utmost confusion and disorder exist in all parts of the Republic. The great object of the revolution is to decide whether Santa Anna shall be precipitated from power, or whether, on the other hand, he shall be the permanent dictator and arbitrary master of the Government.

The Courier Francaise, Dec. 7, contains, in a nutshell, the result of the news: Santa Anna was proclaimed Dictator, but about midway the troops rebelled, and proclaimed against Santa Anna, and the chief of the movement was Gen. Don Jose, J. Herera, President of the Council, who addressed a proclamation to the city, calling upon the inhabitants to sustain him. The whole Congress immediately threw itself into the arms of Herera, who immediately took possession of the national palace without bloodshed. The Congress constituted its sessions permanent. The Ex-Ministers fled. Canizales is in arrest at his own house. The new authorities maintained perfect quiet. The Chambers are occupied in devising means to remedy the incalculable injury the country has suffered. Santa Anna stands in a most critical situation, if he is not able to escape to the U. States by a sudden march on Tampico, or South America by way of the Pacific.—(Boston Transcript.)

THE ANTI-RENTERS.—Arests continue to be made. The Sheriff of Hudson has a military force of 300 men subject to his order, beside the volunteers on duty. James Reynolds, the anti-rent leader in Columbia county, (at the last accounts from Hudson, under an examination on a charge of murder,) is said to hold an influential position in the section where he resides. It was he who acted as door-keeper at Sweet's tavern, where Sheriff Miller's papers were taken from him, and is recognized as the man who stopped and detained officer Hagley on Friday last. The Hudson Republican thinks the arrest of this man, will have the effect of striking terror into the insurgents, or at least lead them to a train of reflection which will result in their becoming convinced of the fallacy of their position, and their continuing resistance to the laws of their country. The Guardian of the Soil Extra gives notice of an Anti-rent State Convention, to be held at Bern, N. Y. on the 8th inst., for the purpose of taking measures to bring their case before the Legislature. [See.]

HUDSON, Jan. 1st, 1845. Yesterday we had another alarm, as we were informed from a very reliable source, that a band some 300 strong were collected in the South East part of county, with two pieces of artillery and well supplied with muskets, preparing for a descent upon our city on Tuesday or Wednesday night of this week. This band is headed by a man named Hutchinson, of a most desperate character, yet I think of too much sense to risk his life within our compact at this time. And after this information was received, for the first time I charged my Bolen's Revolver with 6 balls.—To-day three more companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry have arrived, and are quartered in our city. So that we now consider ourselves quite secure.

This morning advices from the Governor were received, that he had notified two uniform companies at Schenectady to hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning, upon an intimation from us he would order their forthwith to Hudson.—Yet I am of the opinion that our Taghkanic men is drawing to a close. Strong indications appear to favor such a result. For instance, we learn this evening that the anti-renters in our neighborhood had just made a bon-fire, and burnt some 15 or 16 houses; and given notice that to-morrow a peace meeting will be held at Copake; and a deputation has just come in to solicit J. D. Monell, Esq., to go out and address them. This looks right and I trust that these rebels will soon cry for quarters. Had not Big and little Thunder been arrested when they were, we should without doubt by this week had an "Indian procession" or to use their own language, "a procession of natives," or gathering of hundreds in the Indian dress, within the compact part of our own city. [Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.]

SENTENCE OF REV. CHARLES T. TORREY.—We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that on Saturday last the Court pronounced its final judgment in the case of Torrey. The motion in arrest of judgment was denied, and it was held that the three indictments under which he had been convicted were all valid. His counsel asked permission of the Court, and the Court granted it, that he might be publicly sentenced, which was granted, and the sentence was privately communicated to him as follows:—On the 1st indictment, confinement in the Penitentiary from December 28, 1844, to April 2, 1847; on the 2d indictment, until April 2, 1849; on the 3d indictment, until April 2, 1851. This (Monday) is the day assigned for his removal to the Penitentiary.

COMFORTABLE TRAVELLING.—There passed through our city yesterday a family by the name of Fletcher from the Kennebec, belated, intending to settle in Aroostook county. The family consisted of a man and his wife and several children. Upon a large ox sled was fitted a sort of rude, but comfortable travelling dwelling, in which was fitted up a cook stove for warming the apartment and for preparing food. Indeed, this little dwelling contained all that was necessary for the comfort of the family while on their journey. The household furniture was secured upon the top of the dwelling and the whole was drawn by a good ox team. All the arrangements indicated ingenuity and a regard to economy and comfort. Such a family upon the Aroostook soil will be a valuable acquisition to that part of the State, and we cannot doubt that they will secure to themselves the comforts and the elegancies of life. Long may they live and prosper. [Bangor Courier.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joseph Holmes formerly of North Yarmouth, Me., was accidentally killed at Hampden, while employed in the Paper Mill of Messrs. Norton & Co., Tuesday evening, at about 11 o'clock. He was in the act of adjusting a belt, attached to the engine, when his clothes were caught by the shaft, and he was carried over the same several times, and shockingly mangled. He lived about twenty minutes, and was not able to speak after the accident. He has left a large family, who were entirely dependent on him for support. [Bost. Bee.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The bridge over Baker's creek on the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., gave way on the 12th, as the cars were passing on their way in, and precipitated the whole train, except the locomotive, into the bed of the creek. None of the passengers killed, but all were more or less bruised.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The favorable circumstances under which we are assembled, are calculated to awaken emotions of gratitude and praise to the Supreme and Beneficent Ruler, who influences the destinies, and controls the affairs, of both nations and individuals. Entering upon the duties of our respective stations, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge His paternal goodness—to invoke upon the government and people of our State and nation, His continued favor, and, on the result of our coming labor, His approbation and blessing.

To all classes of our fellow-citizens, the past year has been one of moderate, but solid success; commerce has measurably revived from its languor; industry has been gradually resuming its wonted activity; and all the channels of profitable employment have invited and remunerated the labor of man.

To these gratifying indications of returning prosperity, have been added the higher, and more material enjoyments of general health and profound tranquility; a productive harvest has filled our granaries, and a pervading sentiment of confidence and security exists among the people.

Surrounded by these multiplied tokens of the public welfare, you will enter upon the performance of your legislative duties, under circumstances peculiarly favorable. I trust we may be justified in anticipating, that these duties will be neither arduous nor embarrassing; and that, in the absence of agitating questions of public policy to disturb your councils, the various subjects of local interest, which the wants of a growing and active population continually suggest, may receive your careful and undivided attention.

Since the date of my last annual communication to the Legislature, no essential change in the condition of our finances has taken place. The large sum which had previously been received from the sale of the State lands, and the proceeds of the Treasury, and with the means of paying a considerable portion of the State debt, the Treasurer was unable to procure, within the terms prescribed by the Legislature, a surrender of the stock. By a resolve of the last session, the amount received, and to be received, from the General Government, was appropriated to the payment of so much of the public debt, and the Treasurer authorized to anticipate the payment of State securities, upon such terms, as he might consider advantageous to the interest of the State.

Notwithstanding the enlarged powers given to the Treasurer by that resolve, he has failed to obtain upon satisfactory or reasonable terms, the necessary amount of State script. The low rates of interest in the principal markets, combined with the high character of our State stocks, has rendered it impossible to procure them, except by the payment of a large premium. The whole amount of State stock, which the Treasurer, after diligent research has been able to obtain, since the date of his last report, is \$72,500. These stocks consisted chiefly of the six per cent. bonds of 1851, and of 1855, and were purchased at an average rate of premium, which would render the transaction equivalent to an investment on the part of the State to a five per cent stock.

There remain in the Treasury, applicable to the purchase of State securities by the resolve referred to, upwards of \$296,000. There will become due in the early part of the present year, \$222,000, bearing an interest of six per cent, after the payment of which, there will still remain, of money appropriated to the fund for the liquidation of the debt, the sum of \$74,000.

It affords me great pleasure to be able also to inform you, that independently of these funds set apart for the payment of the public debt, the condition of the Treasury is highly satisfactory. The whole amount of receipts from ordinary sources during the year, have amounted to the sum of \$306,885, and the expenditures during the same period to \$290,558; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$76,327. This balance, added to that appropriated last year to the payment of the debt, and still remaining in the Treasury, will form an aggregate of means, now on hand and needed for no other purpose, of \$296,000.

In addition to these means, there is still a claim upon the General Government, amounting to nearly \$200,000, some of which has been already allowed, and all of which is justly due to the State.—From the Agent employed in attending to the examination of these claims before the accounting officers of the Treasury in Washington, I have received no detailed report, as an advised, however, by recent communications from him, that they are progressing with the examination of the different items, and that he hopes to close his labors in season to submit his report before the close of your present session.

It is gratifying to perceive by this exposition, that from the ordinary sources of revenue, our debt is in the process of gradual reduction, and that a few years will suffice to relieve the people from this heavy drain upon their resources. Persevering, as I trust we shall, in a system of rigid economy—avoiding unnecessary expenditures, and continuing a reasonable amount of tax, our fellow-citizens will soon be able to rejoice over their deliverance from this formidable burden, and enjoy the satisfaction of having, during the present generation, removed an incumbrance, which their own want of foresight and wisdom had principally created.

An interesting and highly satisfactory Report from the Land Agent is herewith communicated. It will be seen that the revenue from that department, has considerably increased from the amount received during the preceding year.

The Agent has paid into the Treasury \$107,000; expended upon roads under Resolves of the Legislature \$35,500; and paid to the Commissioners, who have been employed in locating grants to the settlers upon the St. John's, \$30,000. These sums, with a balance reported as still on hand, make an aggregate of \$121,000; besides which, all the expenses of the department, except the salary of the Agent, have been paid out of its receipts.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for the repair of roads, seem to have been judiciously expended, and have greatly facilitated business operations of our citizens, and contributed to the comfort and convenience of the public. The road from the Aroostook river to Fort Kent, a distance of forty-five miles, and which was previously impassable for carriages, has been thoroughly repaired, and the road from Masardis, connected with it, has been essentially improved.

The Aroostook road, leading from the Military road to Masardis, and of which the Fish river road is a continuation, is represented as being much out of repair, and in immediate need of aid from the State. A distance of about thirty miles, and being a distance of sixty-four miles, was made at the joint expense of the two States, was finished only a few years since, and has been, until quite recently, in good condition.

Its rapid deterioration is said to be caused by the unreasonably heavy loads, which, at certain seasons are transported over it, and which, if permitted in future, will entirely destroy it. In recommending an appropriation for its repair, I would also suggest, that as the road has been made at great expense, it would be but reasonable, that those whose interest is promoted by its use, should be restricted to loads of a moderate weight. The same suggestion is also applicable to other roads constructed and repaired by the State.

The expenditure of the appropriations for opening and making the road communicating with the Madawaska settlements upon the St. John, has been, for reasons stated in the report of the Agent, necessarily deferred. As the inducements for prosecuting this important work have lost nothing of their weight, an appropriation similar to that of last year, is respectfully recommended.

The small sum placed at the disposal of the Land Agent for the preservation of bridges, &c., upon the Military roads, has been found sufficient for the purpose, and the condition of the appropriation, under which the Governor and Council were authorized to expend the sum of \$20,000, has been withheld. I beg leave to call your attention to the highly

favorable account, which is given in the report, of the operations of the agent appointed under the resolve of last session, to superintend the establishment of schools among the French settlers upon the St. John. The testimony of so considerate and competent an observer, who has had personal opportunities of judging, conclusively proves the expediency of the undertaking. It fully confirms the statements of the superintendent, and bears honorably witness to the zeal and fidelity, with which he has discharged the duties of his mission. The several reports which have been received from him during the year, give a most gratifying account of the success which has rewarded his labors, and justify the hope, that a judicious prosecution of the objects contemplated by the Legislature, will produce the happiest effects.

I deem it my duty to invite the serious consideration of the Legislature, to the present condition of the Militia of this State. Regarding this maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, as repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous to the public liberty, it has hitherto been the policy of the State government, to cherish and encourage their local Militia; to keep up such an organization as, with little expense to the government, or inconvenience to the citizens, would furnish a military force, sufficient for any emergency likely to occur.

Repeated attempts have been made by the Legislature of this State to accomplish this desirable object, and to place its Militia upon a respectable and efficient footing. These laudable and patriotic efforts have as yet proved unsuccessful, nor have they even been sufficient to arrest its continued and rapid decline. By your immediate predecessors, the task was again renewed, and apparently in despair of improving its condition, a measure nearly fatal to its existence was adopted.

The law passed at the last session, can be regarded as little less than a virtual abandonment of the whole system; or if under its operation, the forms of an organization are still preserved, the system of training and discipline is entirely wanting. Defective and unequal as many of the features of the pre-existing law may have been, I cannot believe, that its utter demolition was either wise or expedient.

It is true that the country is now in a state of profound repose, and the amicable relations generally existing with foreign nations, warrant the hope that these peaceful and friendly appearances may be solid and durable. Neither is there reason to apprehend that any domestic tumult will disturb our internal tranquility, nor any organized opposition to the law, require the employment of a military force. But however remote the contingency may now appear, which would call for military preparation, we should be deaf to all the lessons of experience, if we failed to consider, that it might suddenly and unexpectedly force itself upon us. Is it then politic or wise, to be wholly unprepared for such attacks from without, or disturbances within, which the history of all countries teaches us, it may not at all times, be possible to prevent?

It is not my purpose to present any distinct or precise plan, but, in view of the considerations above adverted to, I feel bound to suggest the importance of providing for the organization of a military force, less inert and impracticable, than the enrolled Militia, under the present law, must inevitably prove.

Of the operation of the act of 22d March last, to which I have referred, and of the general condition of the Militia, the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, will advise you.

I also communicate the Annual Reports of the Superintendent and Directors of the Asylum for the Insane. By the Act of 22d March, 1843, the Superintendent and management of this institution were principally confided to a board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor and Council, and holding their offices for the term of three years.—Under the administration of this board, the affairs of the institution appear to have been judiciously conducted, and the humane purposes contemplated by its establishment, satisfactorily accomplished.—Selected as they are, from different sections of the State, and wholly separated from local or political influences, it is believed that the concerns of the institution may be more properly entrusted to a board thus constituted, than to bodies exercising at the seat of Government, legislative or executive functions. The number of patients now at the Asylum is unusually large; and during the past year the expenses of the establishment, with the exception of the salaries paid to the officers, have been discharged from its own resources.

Several of my predecessors have invited the attention of the Legislature to the subject of the Common Schools, and have earnestly inculcated the necessity of adopting some additional means of extending their usefulness, and elevating their character.

The embarrassed condition of our finances, joined perhaps with a too confident belief in the efficacy of our present system, may have restrained former Legislatures from authorizing additional expenditures for the advancement of these interesting institutions.

When we reflect, however, that upon these primary seminaries the rising generation principally depend, for the measure of education, which is necessary to qualify them for usefulness in after life, whatever may be our peculiar condition, the means required to render them worthy the high and honorable purposes for which they were instituted, should be cheerfully granted.

But it is not merely, nor perhaps chiefly, by the additional expenditure of money, that the improvement of our common schools can be most effectually promoted. A very large sum is now annually expended, much of which, in the opinion of intelligent observers, is wasted and misapplied.

A defective organization—the absence of watchful and efficient supervision, without which the best contrived system will prove imperfect—the acknowledged deficiency of teachers, properly qualified for a vocation so important, and the difficulty of obtaining the information, which recent experience and observation have accumulated, are impediments to the advancement of our common schools, much more formidable than the want of pecuniary means.

The system, as now conducted, produces incalculable good, is universally admitted. That it accomplishes all of which it is capable, or all which the growing wants of the age require, the concurrent testimony of its most intelligent friends sufficiently proves. To seek out, and correct whatever defects exist in its organization; to encourage and stimulate to greater usefulness its most perfect features, and to enlarge the sphere and improve the character of all its operations, is an employment well worthy the highest abilities, and the most devoted patriotism. In no way can the sum of human happiness be more certainly augmented, or the principles of virtue, morality, and freedom so effectually implanted in the hearts of our children.

In presenting the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, I have felt the greatest confidence, in as much as the path of improvement and success is not new or untrod. In several of our sister States, plans for the improvement of their common schools, have from time to time been suggested, and matured, and the best exertions of the highest and most gifted minds, enlisted in their service.

In the State of New York, the attention of the Legislature to this subject has been constant and unremitting. Its decisions, its various reports, have been published by its authority, and the annual reports of its State Superintendent, evince a research and ability, and devotion to the cause, which have essentially contributed to the formation of that earnest and decidedly public sentiment, in relation to common schools, which now prevails in that enlightened and powerful commonwealth.

Through the agency of a State Superintendent, aided by local assistants, one of which is appointed in each county, and by the Superintendents chosen by the several towns, a watchful and salutary supervision over all the schools is constantly maintained, and their condition and progress particularly noted. Copious reports, containing the results of personal examination, and abounding in valuable information

are annually transmitted to the State Superintendent. By the publication of these reports—by the gratuitous distribution of a highly valuable periodical, devoted to the cause of education, and by addresses and lectures from the county superintendents, the public attention is awakened—a spirit of emulation excited, and increased vigor and activity imparted to the system.

In Massachusetts also, with a system similar to our own, many improvements have been introduced, which have given new energy and efficiency to these nurseries of morality and learning. The establishment of a board of education, and the institution of Normal schools, for the instruction of teachers, are among the means adopted in our parent State, to advance the cause of popular education. The Secretary of that board has devoted his time for some years, to the acquisition and dissemination of educational science, and has done much towards awakening an interest in the success of the cause, not only in his own, but in other States.

The results of these enlightened and persevering experiments, have been such as usually flow from energetic and well directed efforts. Their beneficial effects are seen and acknowledged.

A few years since, an Act, embodying many of the features of the Massachusetts system, was introduced into the Legislature, and if I am not mistaken, received the sanction of one of its branches. With the advantage of a longer experience, and the benefit of more extensive and practical information upon the whole subject, it is hoped that the attempt may be again renewed.

In commending the enquiry to the consideration of the Legislature, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope, that in the views I have presented, I have but reflected the sentiments which prevail among its members; sure I am, that in nothing could we more largely contribute to the permanent welfare of our constituents, than by enlarging the capacities, and improving the character, of our primary schools.

By the Act of February 23d, 1838, the proceeds of certain Townships of land, were set apart for the promotion of education; and by section 4, chap. 17 of the Revised Statutes, it is provided, "that the same shall constitute a permanent fund, to be reserved for the benefit of town and district schools;" and that the fund so created "shall be put out on interest, in such manner as the Legislature shall from time to time determine."

This sum has been gradually accumulating, and now amounts to the sum of \$57,029. No further steps have yet been taken to execute the provisions of the act, and the money has heretofore been used for the general purposes of the State. I would respectfully suggest, whether the flourishing condition of our finances, will not now authorize the investment of this fund, and the application of the accruing interest to its future increase.

The quarterly reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison, which have been received during the year, are herewith transmitted, and, with the annual report of the Warden, will advise you of the condition of that establishment.

The new prison is now nearly completed; it is constructed upon the most approved plan, and is supposed by competent judges, to combine, in an eminent degree, the advantages which modern improvements have suggested. The whole expense incurred for this purpose will amount to about \$13,000, of which sum, \$7000 has been paid by appropriations from the public Treasury.

The erection of the new structure, besides contributing to the discipline of the prison, and the security of the convicts, will, in the opinion of the Warden, considerably reduce the expense heretofore found necessary to effect these objects. The removal of the prisoners from the damp and unhealthy dungeons in which they have been confined, to dry and comfortable apartments, will greatly conduce to their health and comfort; it will render their labor more productive, and improvement and reformation in their morals and conduct, easier and more practicable.—The pecuniary affairs of the establishment are manifestly improving, and appear to have been prudently and judiciously managed; there is reason to hope, that after the ensuing year, the expense of its support may be chiefly defrayed from its own resources.

In some of the neighboring States, the Legislature have provided the means of furnishing the convicts with some moral and religious or temperance periodical. Where this has been practiced, it has been found to produce a salutary influence, and it is worthy of enquiry, whether a like measure might not be attended with equally beneficial effects, in the prison of this State.

The Report of the Bank Commissioners will be herewith laid before you. For a particular account of the present condition of these institutions, and of their operations during the past year, I refer you to that document.

In my last annual communication, I took occasion briefly to advert to several topics of National policy, which were then agitating the public mind. Since that period, an animated and exciting political canvass has taken place among the people, and the opinions and principles which distinguished the several parties, have been fully and elaborately discussed.

If, in the progress of a contest, the issue of which was mutually regarded of vital importance to the welfare of the country, an undue degree of warmth or asperity was occasionally manifested, it is gratifying to know, that it has since given place, to that cheerful and ready acquiescence, which is the mark of a party, which has hitherto formed so striking a feature in the working of our political system.

It remains for those, upon whom the result of that contest has devolved the management of public affairs, to exercise the powers entrusted to their care, in the spirit of moderation and patriotism; and to bear upon all occasions, a scrupulous regard to the just rights of the minority, to execute promptly and fearlessly, those great measures of national policy, which a deliberate and enlightened public judgment has decreed.

Among the questions presented for the consideration of the people, were more prominent, than those relating to the annexation of Texas, and the modification of the existing Tariff. In all the forms of popular discussion, these were conspicuous and standing themes, and they were every where debated with the spirit and ability, which their importance demanded.

The acquisition of the territory comprehended under the name of Texas, has long been an object of deep solicitude to those concerned in the administration of the General Government; and by none was it more earnestly pursued than by those, under whose auspices, our first treaties were negotiated with Mexico; its numerous harbors; its fertile soil and general climate all conspire to render its peaceful and honorable incorporation into the territory of our Republic, in the highest degree desirable.

Regarded as a means of strengthening and protecting our South Western frontier; as opening new and growing markets for the industry of the North; as tending greatly to extend our internal and external commerce, and above all, as foreseeing against the intrusion of foreign influence, a position so necessary for our security, the measure, it is believed, must ultimately commend itself to the united approval of the people.

But however weighty may be the considerations, which would impel both government and people to desire the consummation of this measure, it is not to be presumed, that they would seek it upon other than just and honorable terms. In the patriotism and wisdom of the distinguished statesman, to whom the negotiation of this delicate and important question is soon to be confided, we have a sufficient guarantee that the interests and honor of the whole country, will be faithfully maintained.

In relation to the present tariff, it is believed, that a still more decided and unequivocal expression of the popular sentiment was then given. Upon none of the questions involved in the recent canvass, has a more careful and searching scrutiny been bestowed. The general results and minute details of the present system—its influence upon the interests of our extended country, and its particular bearing upon all the interests of our own community, have been ably and eloquently expounded. The arguments of its friends have failed to convince a majority of our citizens, that the rigorous provisions of the existing law, are either just or wise; nor have they been able to perceive, that however beneficial to the interests of the protected classes, the system may have been, it has in any adequate proportion, compensated for the burthens it has imposed upon their own.

In the steady and healthy growth of domestic manufactures, all sections of the country, and classes of our citizens, would heartily rejoice. Their success is identified with our national prosperity; and their interests should always receive a just measure of encouragement and support. Under the influence of equal laws, and with the incidental protection, which a revenue Tariff would afford, their progress, though gradual, would be certain and secure.

In a government like ours, where the influence of public sentiment is sensibly felt, and where the ultimate to shape its policy, laws, to be salutary, permanent, must be just, moderate and equal. The popular class, extravagant and unreasonable advantages, will soon awaken the jealousy of those, at whose expense they are conferred, and reaction will inevitably follow. Against these disturbing and ruinous influences, the policy of the government cannot be too carefully guarded; and it is to be hoped, that under the influence of enlightened and patriotic councils, the time is not distant, when it will be satisfactorily and permanently established.

To the government of the whole people, representing the various sections and conflicting interests of our extended country, the settlement of these controversial subjects properly belongs; the deep and absorbing interest they have recently excited in the public mind, would seem to authorize, if not to require, the notice I have given them.

Upon many of the subjects to which I have referred in this communication, I have dwelt perhaps with unnecessary minuteness, to afford a certain estimate of their importance, will excuse the unusual prolixity in which I have indulged. Allow me, in conclusion, to express the hope, that the session upon which you have entered, will prove agreeable to yourselves, and in its results, acceptable to your constituents; that He who directs all human progress, may guide your deliberations, and render the measures, which they may conduct you, beneficial to the people.

HUGH J. ANDERSON.
Council Chamber, Jan'y 3, 1845.

Doings of the Legislature.

In Convention of the members elect to the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1845.
The Convention was called to order by Mr. Deering of York, on whose motion Mr. Dunn of Cumberland, was appointed chairman.

On motion of Mr. Deering, ordered, that a message be sent to the Governor to inform him that a quorum of the Senators elect are now assembled in the Senate Chamber, and are ready to take and subscribe the oaths required by the constitution.

Mr. Deering was charged with the message, and attended to the duty assigned him.

The Governor then came in, attended by the Council, and administered the oaths.

The Governor having retired, on motion of Mr. Rose of Penobscot, ordered, that a committee of three be appointed to receive and count the votes for President of the Senate.

Messrs. Rose, Smiley and Holden were appointed this committee, and having attended to that duty reported.

Whole number of votes 22
Necessary to a choice 12
Manly B. Townsend had 18
Ezekiel Holmes 1
William Frye 1
Edward Swan 1
Blank 1

This report was accepted, and Manly B. Townsend declared duly elected.

Mr. Townsend on taking the chair addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS.—Permit me, before entering upon the public duties assigned to me, to tender you my hearty thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have received me, and for the honorable and responsible task of presiding over your deliberations.

Looking back to the eminent qualifications that have commended my predecessors to this place; I cannot but distrust my own talents, for a successful and judicious management of the duties of this office.

Samuel Belcher had 57
Louis O. Cowan 50
Mr. Belcher was declared duly elected, who having signified his acceptance, was qualified by Lot M. Morrill, Esq., Dedimus Potestatem. The convention was thus dissolved, and the Clerk presided during the remainder of the organization.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Tyler of Weld, Messrs. Tyler, Johnson of Westbrook, Fuller of Freedom, Green of Topsham, and Perkins of Hallowell, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker. The balloting stood as follows:

Whole number of votes	136
Necessary for a choice	68
Moses McDonald had	86
William Paine	49
Phineas Barnes	1
Scattering	1

Mr. McDonald was declared duly elected, who, on taking the chair, addressed the House as follows:

gentlemen of the House of Representatives—In entering upon the duties of this office, your presence has as signified your confidence in me, and I am deeply indebted to you for the honor conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge my duties to the satisfaction of the House and the people.

On motion of Mr. Noyes of Mt. Desert, a committee consisting of Messrs. Noyes, Perkins of Auburn, Littlefield of Auburn, Farley of Newcastle, Gilchrist of St. George, was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Messenger. The committee reported

Whole number of votes	132
Necessary to a choice	66
Philip Phillips had	63
Ariel Wall	38
Nathaniel Patterson	1

Philip Phillips was accordingly declared elected. A balloting was then had for Assistant Clerk, and Nathaniel Patterson elected, he receiving 86 out of 135 ballots cast.

On motion of Mr. Perkins of Augusta, ordered, that the Clerk of the House be directed to invite the regularly officiating clergymen of Augusta and Hallowell, to officiate as Chaplains of the House, in rotation.

On motion of Mr. Brown of Bluehill, ordered, that the House hold but one session each day, and that the standing hour of adjournment be to 10 o'clock A. M., until otherwise ordered.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
In SENATE. Mr. Rose, from the committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Ingraham and inform him of his election as chaplain to the Senate, reported that the committee had attended to that duty, and that Mr. Ingraham accepted.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Representatives informing that body that vacancies exist at the Senate Board, as follows, viz:

In the third senatorial district there are four vacancies, and Ezra B. French, Ebenezer Otis, Henry Tallman, Joseph Berry, Oscar Eaton, Algernon S. Austin, Philip M. Garcelon, and Nathan Perkins, are the constitutional candidates, to fill the same.

In the eleventh district one vacancy, and Joseph S. Moore and Thomas S. Pullen, are the constitutional candidates, to fill the same.

In the twelfth district two vacancies, and Rufus K. J. Porter, Joseph Barrett, Abner Coburn and George C. Getchell, are the constitutional candidates, to fill the same.

In the thirteenth district one vacancy, and Moses Sherburne and Daniel Howes, are the constitutional candidates, to fill the same.

And the Senate propose a convention of both branches of the Legislature to be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, for the purpose of filling the said vacancies, and ask the concurrence of the House.

Message from the House, non-concurring the Senate in its proposition for a convention this afternoon, and proposing to hold such convention at half past ten A. M., to-morrow.

This message was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jediah Morrill, Representative from the town of Waterville, resigning his seat.

On motion of Mr. Perkins of Augusta, ordered, that the Speaker of the House be directed to invite the selectmen of Waterville that there exists a vacancy in that Representative district, occasioned by the resignation of Jediah Morrill.

Mr. Midrum presented a communication from the committee on State Valuation, elected by the last Legislature, reporting progress. The communication having been read, Mr. Midrum moved that it be referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. Paine moved that the communication be laid on the table and ordered to be printed—and after a long debate the motion was lost, 56 to 61. The question recurred, on the motion to refer the report to a joint select committee, and after further debate, was carried, 73 to 43.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3.
In SENATE.—Communication from the committee on valuation, came from the House, where it had been accepted and referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. Dunn moved that the communication be laid upon the table until the vacancies in the Senate were filled—the motion prevailed.

Message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate concur in the proposition for a convention to fill vacancies in the senatorial districts, in the Hall of the House this morning at half past ten o'clock.

Mr. Frye, from the joint select committee to whom was referred the returns of the votes given for Governor for the current political year, made a full report of all votes cast, and for whom, which report says, "that Hugh J. Anderson, having received four thousand and thirty-two votes more than all other persons, is constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political year."

The Senate went into convention with the House, and having returned, on motion of Mr. Dunn, ordered, that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify Henry Tallman, Ebenezer Otis, and Jos. Berry, that they have been duly elected to fill the vacancies at this board in the third senatorial district. And Joseph S. Moore, that he has been duly elected to fill the vacancy in the eleventh senatorial district. And Rufus K. J. Porter and Joseph Barrett, that they have been duly elected to fill the vacancies in the twelfth senatorial district. And Moses Sherburne, that he has been duly elected to fill the vacancy in the thirteenth senatorial district.

These gentlemen were conducted to the Council chamber and duly qualified to enter upon the duties of their office.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, ordered, that a message be sent to the House proposing that that body a convention of both branches, to be held forthwith, in the Representatives Hall, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect.

Message from the House concerning the proposition, and the Senate went into convention.

The Senate adjourned to meet at half past two.

AFTERNOON.—On motion of Mr. Deering, ordered, that there be a committee to wait on the Governor, and inform him the Senate is in session and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

A message was received from the Governor, which was read from the chair, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

The report of the valuation committee was considered, accepted, and referred in concurrence to a joint select committee.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business had been transacted, the House went into convention with the Senate, to fill vacancies existing at the Senate Board, and elected the gentlemen named in the order offered in the Senate by Mr. Dunn—after which the convention dissolved.

The report of the committee on gubernatorial votes, declaring Hugh J. Anderson to be re-elected Governor, came from the Senate, and was accepted in concurrence.

A message from the Senate, proposing a convention forthwith for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect was received. The House concurred.

tion forthwith for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect was received. The House concurred. The Senate came in and the two Houses went into convention.

IN CONVENTION.—Mr. Dunn of the Senate was charged with a message to the Governor elect, notifying him that the two Houses were assembled in convention, ready to administer to him the qualifying oaths.

The Governor elect, attended by the Council, came in and in the presence of the two Houses, took and subscribed the oaths required by the constitution to enable him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties; and the Secretary of State made proclamation that Hugh J. Anderson is Governor of the State for the current political year.

The convention then separated.

IN THE HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Midrum, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House is now in session, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The Secretary of State then came in, and laid upon the table a written message from the Governor, which was read and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
SENATE.—Message from the House concerning the Governor's message, was received.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Senate, proposing a convention for the choice of Councilors and Secretary of State. The House concurred.

The Senate then came in and a Convention was formed, and the following gentlemen were elected Councilors for the current year:— Whole number of votes was 166; necessary for a choice 83. Theodore Ingalls of Cumberland, 115; Charles Stetson of Penobscot, 115; Joshua P. Elliot of Waldo, 115; James C. Whitmore of Lincoln, 115; John R. Redman of Hallowell, 115; Moses Mason of Oxford, 115; Isaac S. Small of Kennebec, 115.

A committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State, who subsequently reported that the whole number of votes was 166; Philip C. Johnson, 117; and was duly elected.

MONDAY, Jan. 6.
SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Frye, ordered, that a message be sent to the House to inform that body that the Senate propose a convention of the two Houses to be forthwith, held in the Representatives Hall, for the purpose of qualifying the Councilors elect, to advise the Governor, in the Executive Department of the Government for the current year, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, and ask the concurrence of the House.

Message from the House concerning the proposition for a convention to qualify Councilors elect, was received.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, ordered, that a committee be appointed to contract for the job printing was received from the Senate.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by providing that proposals for the execution should be received by the committee; and also that the contract, before being concluded, should be presented to the Legislature, for revision and acceptance. The order was then laid on the table.

ADJOURNED.

Congressional Compend.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions and memorials, Mr. Sevier announced the death of the Hon. W. S. Fulton, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Arkansas, who was in the fifth year of his age, and died in August last. He submitted the resolutions customary on similar occasions, and, as a mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll submitted a resolution requiring the clerk of the House to furnish its members, as soon as practicable, maps of the United States, prepared from the most authentic surveys, not exceeding twenty inches square, exhibiting our acknowledged territory, and the general outline contiguous to the possessions of Mexico, Texas, Great Britain, Russia, &c. Adopted.

The joint resolution making provision for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners, after a brief debate, was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. W. S. Fulton, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Arkansas.

Mr. Cross delivered an eulogy in relation to the character of the deceased, his social virtues and his public acts; and concluded by submitting the customary resolutions, which were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.
SENATE.—Mr. Huntington, from the committee on Commerce, reported two bills and recommended their passage, one providing for the payment of engineers and the other regulating the pay and promotion of officers in the revenue service.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, which lies over one day, calling on the President for a copy of the letter from Mr. Shannon to the Department of State, in reference to the payment of the Mexican indemnities of April and July; also, calling for the name of the agent who receives the money there, by what authority he was appointed, what his pay is, and for any information he (the President) may have concerning the indemnity.

Mr. Haywood gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to move to take up the bill to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The Senate then went into Executive session and after some time spent therein, adjourned over until Thursday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Tibbets, of Kentucky, wished to introduce by general consent, a proposition for the annexation of Texas. Mr. Bernard objected, and Mr. Tibbets gave notice that he would introduce his proposition on a subsequent day. Mr. Bolser, of Alabama, gave notice that at some subsequent period he would introduce a series of resolutions for annexing Texas to the United States.

These notices were entered on the journal.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill to alter the mode of admeasurement and adjustment of the tonnage of vessels in the service of the United States, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Darragh, offered a resolution calling on the President for information and certain correspondence in relation to the non-payment by the Mexican Government of money due our citizens for indemnities, which was adopted.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned past two o'clock, adjourned over to Thursday following.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

SENATE.—Several Executive messages were received. A number of petitions were presented. The bill granting lands to the State of Indiana, to enable her to complete the Wabash and Erie canal, was taken up for consideration, and after a long debate was passed—yeas 26, nays 6.

The Senate spent some time in Executive session, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The motion to print 5000 copies of the report of the select committee on the memorial of the Dor members of the Rhode Island Legislature, was taken up.

They finally ordered both the majority and minority reports to be printed.

Mr. Elmer protested against the Jacobine doctrine of the resolutions, and the subject lies over.

The House took up the bill for reducing and graduating the price of the public lands, and Mr. Chapman of Alabama spoke against the bill, and Mr. Smith of Illinois for it.

At half past 8, the House adjourned.

BANGOR STATE.—The Bangor Democrat says: "There are now at work at the Piscataquis quarry, several men from the Welsh quarry, who declare that the slate they are now getting out is fully equal, if not superior, to that of Wales. It works admirably, and is of good color and uniform thickness. Several tons have recently been hauled to this city, and we learn that the proprietors intend to enter largely into the business. Thus, if the Salemites would have our shingles they can try our slates. We see no reason why our city may not become as famous in the slate trade, as is its namesake in Wales. This would solve the case were suitable and responsible individuals to engage in the business."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Fish thrown ashore.—A friend who has just returned from the sea shore of New Jersey, informs us that the whole shore for thirty or forty miles, is covered with dead fish, cast up by the sea. They are of all kinds, from the smallest perch to the largest sturgeon, some rock fish weighing forty or fifty pounds, and rich sea bass. Many of the fish are thrown up before they are dead. So great is the number, that a gentleman reported that on Learning's Beach alone there must be 10,000 bushels. What has happened among the fish, we cannot tell, as we do not know to what unwholesome influences they are liable in the deeps below, but something extraordinary must have been in operation to produce an evil so extensive. Was it a volcanic eruption? [Phil. U. S. Gaz.]

DECEASE OF ONE DOLLAR BILLS ON THE SHAWMUT BANK. Boston, altered to five; the ends of the figure one are cut off, and a figure five is inserted in their place. The words "one dollar" in the center of the bill are obliterated by some chemical process, and "five dollars" substituted. The deception can be easily detected by holding them to the light.

Hon. Joseph L. Tillamast, for several years a prominent and highly respected Member of Congress from Rhode Island, died in Providence on Monday. He was found dead in his bed, in his room at the City Hotel. He appeared to have died without a struggle, and it is supposed that the rupture of a blood vessel must have caused his death.

Boston Flour and Grain Market, Jan. 4.
Flour.—The transactions of the week exhibit but little change in prices. The trade have operated only to a limited extent, and at the following prices: Genesee, good common brands, \$4.57 to \$4.90; do Extra, 4.94 to 5; Ohio, 4.55; Frederick & Co., 4.62; cash, Georgetown, 4.75; Baltimore, 4.62; cash, \$5 per cask Corn Meal, for exportation, 2.62 to 2.68 per barrel.

Grain.—The arrivals of the week are large, and sales considerable. Yellow Corn, 51 to 53¢ per bushel; or two cargoes do, 50¢; white, 50 to 51¢; Maryland Oats, 33¢; Delaware do, 34¢, and prime Northern Rye, 75 to 78¢.

WOOL.
American Full Blood 29 to 40
" 25 to 30
" 25 to 30
Prime Saxony washed, per lb. 34 to 45
Suyra, washed 25 to 30
unwashed 10 to 13
Buenos Ayres 10 to 14
Pulled wool, Northern superfine lank, 37 to 38
No. 1, Lank 23 to 28
No. 2, 23 to 28
No. 3, 14 to 18

Brighton Market, Dec. 16.

At market, 975 Beef Cattle, 50 Steers, 1350 Sheep and 650 Swine. 250 Beef Cattle, 50 Steers, 1350 Sheep and 650 Swine. 250 Beef Cattle, 50 Steers, 1350 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices.—BEEF CATTLE.—The prices obtained last week were not sustained. We quote one and two year olds extra, at \$4.75; first quality, \$4.25 to \$4.50; second quality, \$3.75 to \$4.00; third quality, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Sheep.—Sales from common sheep \$1.67 to \$2.35; Wethers \$2.05 to \$4.

Swine.—Two lots to peddle, 3c. for Sows and 4c. for Barrows. At retail, 4 to 5c.

Statement of Brighton Market, for 1844.

37,610 Beef Cattle. Sales estimated at	\$1,278,740
4,136 Steers. " "	74,448
92,274 Sheep. " "	138,411
52,740 Swine. " "	197,775
Total.	\$1,689,375

Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in life's more blissful power!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In this town, 1st inst., Maushield H. Pettigill to Miss Elizabeth C. Young, by Rev. Mr. Sheldon, Jones R. Elden, to Miss Caroline R. Fairfield.

In China, by Joseph Greeley, Esq., Ambrose Sparrow, of Augusta, to Miss Maria G. Greeley of Palermo.

In Mount Vernon, 2d inst., by Samuel Tidwell, Jr., Esq., Nathaniel Remick of Augusta, to Mrs. Sylvia Hanson, daughter of Mr. Noyes Smith of Mount Vernon.

In Turner, 25th ult., Hon. Job Prince to Miss Olive Leavett, both of P.

In Skowhegan, James P. Dinmore to Miss Emily Bickford.

In Frankfort, William A. Blake, Esq., of New Gloucester, to Miss Frances C. Young, only daughter of Capt. Winslow Curtis of Frankfort.

In Bangor, Charles F. Cobb, Esq., of New Gloucester, to Miss Keziah Corson, of B.

In Parkman, Samuel A. Watson to Miss Joan H. Roll in Ichabod Kullin, Jr. to Miss Sarah Watson; Matthews V. Bradbury to Miss Eunice C. Watson.

In Boston, Augustus W. Wood to Miss Pamela A. Trium of Belfast.

In Belfast, Mrs. Sarah S., wife of Mr. Cyrus Rowe, aged 35.

In Bridgewater, Mass., Rev. Samuel Worcester, Minister of the New Church, aged 51.

In Wilmington, N. C., Wm. S. Page of Bowdoinham, first officer of brig Baltic.

In New Orleans, of consumption, Mr. John Colly, of Bath.

In Waltham, William Sprout, aged 35.

In Norridgewock, Harrison E. Prescott, aged 24.

In Brooks, Mrs. Phoebe S., wife of Wellington J. Roberts, Esq., aged 26.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate in Augusta, within and for said County, on the last Monday of Dec., 1844.

JAMES L. CHILD, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM J. FARR, late of Windham, in said County, deceased, having presented his 1st and final account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance.

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the first Monday of February next, at the test of David A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.

Popular Medicines.
NOW IN USE, such as Indian Purgative and Persian Pills, and all other kinds; Hallowell Plaster; Hays' Liniment for the Piles; Hives' Liniment; Indian Vegetable Elixir; Hays' Constock's Medicine; Gorkak's Jelly of Pomegranate, and Pills, with his other Medicines; all of Jaynes' Preparations; Bruckhoff's Health Restorative; Hungarian Balm; Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup; Scarpia's and McMan's Acoustic Oil; Sand's and Constock's Syrup of Sarsaparilla; for sale wholesale and retail, by
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Hallowell, January, 1845.

TRUSSES AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS of the most approved patterns, for sale by
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Hallowell, January 9, 1845.

SCARPA'S ACUSTIC OIL for the cure of Deafness, Pains, and discharge of Matter from the ears; price \$1.75. For sale by
W. F. HALLETT.

Augusta, Jan. 8, 1845.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.
A LARGE and well selected stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-stuffs and Groceries, just received and for sale on reasonable terms, by
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Hallowell, January, 1845.

PAIN'S LIFE PILLS.
WATSON F. HALLETT is the regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above valuable Pills.

January 8, 1845.

Freemason's Monitor.
CONTAINING a delineation of the fundamental principles of FREEMASONRY, operative and speculative, as well in a religious as a moral view, with explanations and plates for use by
EDWARD FENNO, No. 54, Arch Row.

November 19, 1844.

DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.
HAVE just received a Complete Assortment of MEDICINES, and invite their friends and customers to give them a call, and they shall have them put up in good order and of the very best quality. Also

Drugs, Paints, Oils & Dye Stuffs.
Patent Medicines: Constock's Vermifuge; Balm of Colman for the growth of the Hair; Chinese Hair Extractor and Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hair; Constock's Magical Pain Extractor; Hays' Liniment; the best remedy ever offered for the Piles; Acoustic Oil for Deafness; Hair Oil, &c. &c.

White Lead and Linseed Oil; Fall and Winter strained Oil, and every other article usually found in a drug store. Also, a choice selection of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Augusta, Oct. 1, 1844.

WANTED,
10,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, for which
GEORGE A. MORTON.

Also, for sale as above, 50 bbl. GENESSEE FLOUR, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries and dry Goods.

Augusta, Dec. 11, 1844.

RUSSIAN KESAN SOAP, the best article for Shaving, for sale by
DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.

December 9.

BEAUTIFYING LOTION, will remove all eruptions or pimples from the face, neck or hands, and warranted not to injure the skin, sold by
DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.

Dec. 9.

NEW BOOKS.
NOTES on Cuba; The Price Store Book; Boy's Guide; The Child's Delight; Happy Hours; and various other new and interesting books, just received and for sale by
EDWARD FENNO.

Nov. 12, 1844.

Forest Trees and Shrubbery.
THE subscriber gives notice that he is prepared to furnish FOREST TREES and SHRUBBERY, in any quantity, to order, at a reasonable price, which he will deliver by Steam Boat during the next season. He will also attend to the setting of the same if desired.

Persons desiring to direct to the Maine Farmer Office will be attended to.

Augusta, Dec. 3, 1844.

540 GALLONS Winter and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached, and a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by
DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1844.

Magical Pain Extractor.
CONNELLY & DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, the best remedy ever used for Burns, Scalds, or pain caused by inflammation, for sale and warranted genuine, by
DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1844.

A New Game.
THE Race of Improvement by Dr. BUSBY, just published and for sale by
EDWARD FENNO.

Nov. 19.

NAIIS.
75 CASKS Cut and Wrought Nails for sale by
FAIRBANKS & EVELETH.

April 16.

25 DOZEN WOOD SAWS; 1 dozen Rowland's 25 Mill Saws; 2 dozen Hoe & Co's Cast Steel 25 made for the eastern market; also Welch & Griffith's Circular Saws, 22, 30 and 32 inches; warranted, and for sale by
LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

January 1, 1845.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber having opened shop at his old stand recently occupied by CHARLES BROWN, next door North of Wm. HUNT, invites his old customers and the public generally to call and examine his stock, consisting in part of the following desirable articles, viz: Superfine and extra superfine English, German and American Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Doekings of almost every color, among which are some very desirable styles; a good assortment of Beaver Cloth.

Rich Vestings. Some of the richest Vestings ever offered for sale in this town,—rich figured and plaid silk Vestings; splendid rich Cashmeres; woolen and satin Vestings; which he respectfully invites customers to examine and judge for themselves. By calling at this establishment, gentlemen can have their garments made in the latest fashion and in a superior manner. All garments made in this establishment warranted to fit.

The proprietor is a Practical Tailor with many years' experience in business, and paying particular attention to cutting, he is enabled to sell Clothing as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

* * * Particular attention paid to Cutting and Fitting.

HORACE A. ANDREWS.

Augusta, Nov. 14, 1844.

POTASH at retail, by
DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.

Dec. 16.

Boston Almanac for 1845.
CONTAINING a business directory and a new map of Boston. Just received and for sale by
EDWARD FENNO.

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1845.

Hat, Cap, Glove, & Fur Establishment.
WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

D. ALDEN & CO.
D. AL

